

Great Activity in Paris in Preparing to Resist German Forces

received here, one that the German advance guard was within thirty miles of Paris, and the other that they were no closer than forty miles. According to the best information available, the Germans were within forty miles of the city and thirty miles from the nearest fort.

Should Turkey get into the war against the allies, would be a master stroke on their part. It is also felt that Turkey's participation in the war, on the other hand, would be almost certain to draw Italy into the fighting on the side of the allies, as the Italian government has been reported as saying that it would declare war on Austria and Germany if any other power declared war against England, France and Russia.

Events of the next forty-eight hours, it is expected to-night, will probably determine whether the history of 1870 shall be repeated, and Paris again besieged. If the Germans can push forward as far in that time as they have done in the last two days, they possibly well succeed in investing Paris, as they would then be in touch with the outer defenses.

Whether Paris is besieged or not, it surely will eventually become the centre of pivotal operations that are planned to follow any further retreat of the allies left wing.

The huge Krupp siege guns which proved so disastrous to Namur, today were heard moving south, and it was evident that the Germans were making preparations for a siege.

GREAT AUSTRIAN LOSSES IN LEMBERG CONFLICT

A dispatch from the Russian embassy at Rome said that in the conflict around Lemberg, in Austrian Galicia, the Austrians lost 100,000 men killed, wounded and prisoners, together with fifty-seven cannon.

A previous report said that a regiment from Nisus, provisional capital of Serbia, told of a fierce battle at Jadar between 200,000 Austrians and 150,000 Servians, in which the Austrians lost 140,000 men killed, wounded, prisoners and dispersed.

The only statement forthcoming from Berlin was that the Germans were meeting with success "all along the line."

PRECAUTIONS TO STOP OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT

PARIS, September 3 (11:45 A. M.)—Detailed—In an official statement issued to-day the war office says:

"There has been no contact with the German forces in the region of the frontier and sector since yesterday. Operations have been taken to stop any offensive movement of the enemy."

"Measures also have been taken to provide for the pursuit of German aeroplanes, especially those of the armored type, which will be prevented from flying over Paris."

"The situation in the Northeast is the same as yesterday."

OBITUARY

Alvin Hovey—Born New York, son of Dr. George B. Hovey, of Union University, of Richmond, died of meningitis in Boston, Mass., on Wednesday. He had been a student at Richmond College last year, and stood high in the estimation of his fellow students and instructors. Dr. Hovey is a native of Massachusetts, and the family was returning to summer there when Mr. Hovey became ill.

Dr. Stephen Dandridge Kennedy, of the Richmond Dispatch—ARLINGTON, Va., September 3.—Dr. Stephen Dandridge Kennedy, U. S. surgeon, died at his home, Cassillis, near Arlington, about midnight Monday, six weeks after a lingering illness of many months. Dr. Kennedy was born May 25, 1851, at the Bowery, Jefferson County, W. Va., and was son of Andrew Kennedy and Sarah Dandridge Kennedy. He was married twice, and by the first union had one daughter, who was Mrs. William Manly, of Baltimore. A graduate of Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, survives this union. His second wife was Mary Selden, who with three daughters and one son survive him, as well as Mrs. Mary A. Kennedy, Mrs. Arthur Kennedy of Washington, Mrs. Arthur B. Mason of Washington, and Mrs. Arthur M. Ross of New York.

Dr. Kennedy was in the eighties years of his life, and until a few months ago took active interest in all matters. He was a writer of note and a great scholar. He made his home for a number of years in Australia, where he was connected with the United States Navy as surgeon.

The funeral services will take place on Friday afternoon at St. James Episcopal Church, of which he was a member. Rev. William Gibson Pendleton, the rector, will officiate.

James W. Scarborough, of WYENDELLVILLE, Va., September 3.—James W. Scarborough, of Bedford, aged 70, died yesterday, having died in bed, as was the case of his parents. He was a member of the Fifteenth Virginia Cavalry, Picketts Division. His wife, Mrs. Julia E. Scarborough, now 70, also survives. There are the four children, two sons and two daughters, Mrs. W. Scarborough, Jr., Dr. D. Scarborough, Miss Sallie H. and Miss Ethel Scarborough. The interment will be at the family burying ground on Widen Hill.

DEATHS

HOGAN—Died, Wednesday, September 2, at 502 East Leigh Street, at 111½ years. **Elizabeth A. M. Hogan**, daughter of the late Wm. C. Hogan, formerly of Bedford, Va., in the twenty-third year of her age. She is survived by her mother and six sisters. Mrs. Lucy E. Hogan.

Funeral services will be conducted from the Episcopal church in Bedford City at 1 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON. Interment will be made in the family cemetery at Robertson, Bedford County.

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BRITISH BUREAU ISSUES LIST OF CASUALTIES

LONDON, September 3 (12:45 P. M.)—The official bureau issues a further statement of British casualties, as follows:

Killed, 15 officers, 62 other ranks.

Wounded, 78 officers, 1,632 other ranks.

Missing, 58 officers, 1,632 other ranks.

The official bureau explains that the missing mentioned in the list of casualties are men not accounted for, and include missing prisoners and stragglers, as well as killed and wounded.

As regards the "other ranks," it is stated that 2,682 men are returned as having been sent back to their base as unfit, and that a large proportion of these would be included in the number missing in this and the previous return from general headquarters.

In the report of casualties received to-night the names of the officers were given, but the names of the men have been informed, and this will be published as soon as possible. No names of the men in the other ranks have been received, but a number of wounded already have been brought home.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BY BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

PARIS, September 3 (12:45 P. M.)—A belated news dispatch from Antwerp contains the following official announcement by the Belgian government:

"The situation remains the same in the Provinces of Antwerp and Liège."

"The Germans have set fire to several sets of farm buildings."

"M. Mercenier, attaché at the Russian embassy, confirms the reports of the despatch of the Liège, Cossel, and Beschofstein to the Belgian cavalry, and also that they have broken the lines of the enemy between Helmberg (East Prussia, forty miles south of Königsberg) and Königsberg."

GERMANS SEND TROOPS TO REINFORCE ARMY

LONDON, September 3 (12:45 P. M.)—A dispatch to the Star, from Athens, says:

"The Servians are sending as many troops as possible to reinforce those already at the River Drina. There is no truth in the report that the Austrian army is withdrawing troops from the Servian frontier, and sending them to meet the Russians. On the contrary, Austria is sending more men against Servia to prevent the Servians entering Bosnia."

"Twas the cry of the soul who loved her so, But the Angel of Death said, 'No, And she looks like Christ from far away.' Sounded sweet and low, she may not stay."

"We leaned on hope that was all in vain Till the terrible word at last, Told our stricken hearts she was out of palm."

And her beautiful life had passed FATHER AND MOTHER."

EFFECT OF TRANSFER LARGELY DISCOUNTED

Paris Again Shows Its Remarkable Adaptability to Circumstances. Military Secrets Well Guarded.

PARIS, September 3 (5:50 P. M.)—Paris again to-day showed its remarkable adaptability to circumstances. Though all allusions to such a conflict in the newspapers, that the government would be transferred to Bordeaux was an open secret several days ago among journalists and public officials and in military circles.

Among these persons, the effect of the transfer has been largely discounted. The public, after its first alarm, has become more sanguine with composure, and to-night there seems to be a better feeling all around.

Military secrets are being so well guarded that all reference to them is largely speculation, but it is a reasonable supposition that General Joffre prefers to accept a decisive battle against the Germans in front of the capital rather than a camp of Paris.

The Times this evening printed another article in which it predicted final success for the allies.

The Liberte quotes an English officer, who arrived here to-day from Thiers, twenty-eight miles southeast of Paris, as saying he was wounded in a minor battle near Compiegne, in which the Germans had been driven several times with heavy losses. He said the French and English offensive was successful over a front of several miles, the Germans retreating toward the left.

GERMANS OCCUPY AMIENS AFTER THREE DAYS' FIGHT

LONDON, September 3 (2:55 P. M.)—A dispatch from Amiens, France, to the Daily Mail, dated Tuesday, September 1, declares that the Germans have taken possession of Amiens, after three days' fighting.

A French official said that a telegram from Nisus, provisional capital of Serbia, told of a fierce battle at Jadar between 200,000 Austrians and 150,000 Servians, in which the Austrians lost 140,000 men killed, wounded, prisoners and dispersed.

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DISCUSSIONS TO STOP OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT

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GERMAN GOVERNOR OF SAMOA SURRENDERS

LONDON, September 3 (10:25 A. M.)—A dispatch received here from Wellington, New Zealand, declares that the Governor of Samoa has surrendered to the German forces, who have occupied the island since the recent election of the German president, and that he had been taken, with other German prisoners, to the Fiji Islands.

PHOUL MACHINERIES WITHDRAWN FROM PARIS

PARIS, September 3 (12:45 P. M.)—The proclamation issued by the government announcing its withdrawal to Bordeaux, was as follows:

"The Turkish ambassador said that Turkish mobilization had been in progress for nearly a month, and that he believed 500,000 or possibly 1,000,000 men had been enrolled. He reiterated that the mobilization was not aimed at Greece or now recovering, with all remain here."

William G. Sharp, the newly-appointed American ambassador, and Robert Bacon, former American ambassador, arrived to-day. It is understood Mr. Sharp will not take charge of the embassy at once, but with Mr. Bacon will assist Mr. Herrick.

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